NUMBER 26.

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JOEL W. MACKEY. RESTAURANT.

y sild place. In November, 1901, a general election was interest in the father remained obdurate for some time. Beef Steak, lept in a first J. W. M. Davis of Bossa Visto. There are sime upon the court was interest in court of the court was interest in court. In November, 1901, a general election was interest in street in the father remained obdurate for some time. Davis us passed. Cons.—Mired. 25%. Oars.—No. 3 mixed. 25%. Oars.—No. 3 I also keep at my old place, the father remained obdurate for some time, in which the warmest attachment to the press Oysters, Birds, Ham, Beef Steak, and was not completely reconciled to his some union was avowed—always, however, with a and everything that is kept in a first. In-law all the latter by wounded in his tent proviso, expressed or implied, that aggree class Restaurant.

DEAD.

The President of the Confederate States Dies at New Orleans, Aged 81.

Orleans on Friday morning. December retrospect after the long session of 1849-50, it with the north; our allies have become our three weeks. He had been to his plantation hear Natchez, and was taken sick, the result of a severe cold. Reach issue, the Mexican imbroglio, and the slavery lifteen mouths may be gathered from the foling New Orleans, he stopped with a question so far as it came up, but his speeches at that time indicate a position far more cussion to his long time friend, ex-President

Dr. Chaille pronounced the patient critically iii, but hoped for the best. Mr. Davis's condition grew better and worse alternately, for nearly two weeks. Texas the threats of disunion came largely He suffered with a fever.

Great grief was expressed through- question, Feb. 6, 1846, Mr. Davis said: nut the South, and flags were every-where seen at half-must. Societies and of union in our hearts, as in our history are communities and Legislatures, passed mingled the names of Concord and Camden, office—Main Street, over Madison National proclamations, bells telled, buildings of Chippewa and Eric, of New City Hall on St. Charles street, and monument were less by one of the northern have reposed in state until to-day, names that constitute the mass I's when the burial will take place in beautiful Metaire cemetery. No fun-eral in the "Crescent City" was ever so largely attended as Mr. Davis's will

> Davis - On the Northern Frontier - A took his regiment at New Orleans, organized Coston Planter-Enters Congress - The and drilled it to a high state of efficiency, ing was here last week, and when he parted it Mexican War-President of the Southern and early in September was on the Rio Grande, in the army of his father-in-law, Confederacy-Imprisonment, Release and

More than eighty years ago two Kentucky boys, bore in widely different social spheres, entered upon still more widely diverse careers; Abrahum Lincoln, In Hardin (now Larue) bounty, and Jefferson Davis, in Christian (new Todd) county; Lincoln born February 12, 1800, and Davis on the 3d of June pre-



JEFFERSON DAVIS. [From a war time portrait.] No dark sibyl hailed them at their birth as the coming exponents of an awful struggle. WHITE HALL, - . KENTUCKY, No prophet would have dared predict in the days of their prominence that the rugged Lincoln was soon to fall, while the defeated, an invalid during a third of his life, would survive his great antogonist for a quarter of a contury, outliving all the actors of his age in the great struggle, yet such was to be the frony of fate. History presents many paradoxes, but none greater than this: that the victor should fall in the very hour of victory and the defeated live till almost every trace of the conflict had vanished, to die of mere

The ancestors of Jefferson Davis were of pure English stock, but so long resident in America that the type had become thoroughly southern American. On both sides they served in the war for American independoffice—In Smith Building on Main Street, perial attention given to microscopical and benical examinations of tissues and fluids some distinction in the mounted troops of 500 majority on the convention question, Georgia. Of his two sons, Jefferson early be- but Mr. Foote's majority for governor was came a soldier, while Joseph, a man of talent, | but 969-a remarkable proof of the popularsuccess as lawyer and planter in Mississippi.

The brothers were notably affectionate in ment till 1852, when he canvassed several state for the Democratic candidates. childhood, and remained through life devoted | states for the Democratic candidates,

11:00 a. M.; 2:00 to 4:00 p. m. Special attention given to the cases, Patients trended at a distance, and Homeopathic medicines sent to any address.

15:00 a. M.; 2:00 to 4:00 p. m. Special attention given to the cases, Patients trended at a distance, and Homeopathic medicines sent to any address. education for the time, and at an early age Jefferson entered Transylvania college, Ken-In 1824, however, President Monroe appointed him a cadet at West Point, whence he was graduated in 1828, at the early age of RICHMOND, - - KENTUCKY. 20. He had stood high in his class, and at once entered on active duty, though for some time commissioned only as a brevet second lieutenant. Promotion was yery slow in those peaceful times, but he soon won his full commission, and in the next three years demonstrated his organizing capacity, both as in-fantry and staff officer on the northwestern

The year 1831 brought a surprise and many promotions. Black Hawk entered on his famous esuspaign, and Jefferson Davis was at once given an active and responsible position to muster in and organize the new recruits. There has long been a tradition that in this capacity he mustered in the company of Illinois volunteers from New Salem and vicinity commanded by Capt. Abraham Lincoln, but there is no record of it.

CAMPARIAS AGAINST THE INDIANS. Early in 1833 Lieut. Davis was transferred from his place in Company B, First United States infantry, and in recognition of his rvices in the Black Hawk war was promo ted to a first licutenancy in the First United States dragoons, of which command be was made adjutant. In this position he made a very brilliant record, not only as an organizer and efficient administrator in garison life, but in several active campaigns against the Comanches, Pawnees and other ndinus. And it is at this stage of his career

that active, one might say acrid, criticism first concerns itself with Jefferson Davis. Those writers who persist in attributing the downfall of the Southern Confederacy to President Davis allege that thus early he exited the same faults and virtues which marked his administration in greater and greater degree with each successive of rank and power. The greatest fault alleged, perhaps, is unreasonable attachment to a few friends and corresponding prejudice

It was while in this service that Lieut, Davis wooed and won a daughter of the eminent eral and president, Zachary Taylor. Her father was in command of Fort Crawford, pear Prairie Du Chien, and his daughter, a estiful and refined young lady, was the enter of attraction among the subordinate officers. Immurrable are the romantic stoof their civalries, the final success of Lieut. Davis, the bitter opposition of the "stern parent" and old Indian fighter, and the final arture by night of the young couple to



JEFFERSON DAVIS' BIRTSPLACE.

of the battle of Shiloh. Gen. Taylor's words appear to have been these, or very wear them: Colonel, you have saved the day-God bless you! When Dolly would have you, she was a better judge of a man than I was." EIGHT YEARS A PLANTER.

June 20, 1835, Lieut. Davis resigned his commission and located in Mississippi, where first issue over which distinctively northern and southern parties confronted each other. In 1341 Lieut, Davis took an active and most was thought mild.

Mr. Davis took an active part in the dismoderate than was afterwards attributed to Pierca: from the extreme northern men, while the Death came quietly as a child sink- most eloquent eulogies upon the union came from the south. In a speech on the Oregon were draped in mourning, and from all Orleans and Bunker Hill. Grouped together

COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Heroic and Successful Action at Buena Vista. While Mr. Davis was active in congress in lina be sincere, the possession of a work to com-July, the First regiment of Mississippi volun-While Mr. Davis was active in congress in teers enrolled for the Mexican war elected

Five months of comparative quiet followed, and then came the crowning glory of his military career, the achievement of which, more than all else, fixed him firmly in the affections of the southern people, aided him effectively at each turning point in his sum of the southern people, aided him effectively at each turning point in his sum of the southern people. May God bless you, is ever the reason of the southern people in his sum of the sum effectively at each turning point in his subsequent career, made him secretary of war and finally president of the Southern Confederncy. This was his gallantry, coolness in dan-

In July, 1846, Mr. Davis was in congress, in found him again a peaceful planter, the regiment's term of service having expired. In aplete the term, and in 1850 reelected him for a full term. The ever memrable congress of 1849-'51, at its long session, had adopted the noted "compromise measure," but fully satisfied neither party.



CONFEDERATE CABINET AND VICE PRESIDENT gubernatorial campaign of 1851. The "Union"

WAR SECRETARY DAVIS. His Able Administration of the War De-

March 4, 1853, President Franklin Pierce

and was so pleased with their report that he der emotions." even through the civil war.

judgment of friends and foes. At his retirement from the cabinet in March, 1857, the legislature of Missimippi had elected Mr. Davia as United States senator of Georgia, secretary of state; Leroy Pope for the term to close March 4, 1863. He Walker, of Alabama, secretary of war: editor of Harper's Weekly has this sketch of Reugan, of Texas, postmaster general.

voice cool and firm, without tremor or ex- most forgotten. citement; he is the last person a spectator would pick out as 'the fire eater.' In nisown country he is intensely heloved, chiefly from be married by a pricet on the western bank of his kind and gentle disposition. He is a man of whom Mississippi may well be proud." He also took an active part in opposing the French spoilation bill and advocating the southern route for the Pacific milroad. He led the so-called "Lecompton party" in congreen in opposition to Securior Douglas, and n debate with the latter propounded the once celebrated queries and propositions which drew from the Illinois senator his famous theory as to the right of a territorial legisla-ture to adopt "unfriendly legislation" against slavery, and his article in Harper's Magazine, which set forth the creed of the "Dongina Democrats." The breach was now complete. Meantine, in the summer of 1858, he made the Mississippt. Let the young and romantic a tour for health and pleasure through the

nave a strange sound now. In a letter acknowledging an invitation to join in a Boston celebration of the birthday of Daniel Webster, in January, 1859, he wrote:

"I send you my cordial greetings to the friends of the constitution, and ask to be enrolled among those whose mission is, by fraternity and good faith to every constituto lived for eight years the quiet life of a tional obligation, to insure that, from the cotton planter. Then came a "crisis;" the Aroostook to San Diego, from Key West to nexation of Texas may be taken as the Puget sound, the grand arch of our political st issue over which distinctively northern temple shall stand unshaken. DED WAR BEGIN IN 15501

An event was at hand, however, which was effective part in the state campaign and in 1844 he was one of the Democratic electors terprise of John Brown. A million southern to precipitate the conflict-namely, the enfor Mississippi. In 1845 he was elected a men and women, who had laughed at the idea Mr. Davis died in the city of New was called then a "stormy session," but in expressed it, "We can no longer live in peace enemies, and we must seek release from the

My Dran Fauxo-I have often and sadly turned my thoughts to you during the troublous times through which we have been passing, and now I ome to the hard task of aunouncing to you that the hour is at hand which closes my connection with the United States, for the independence and union of which my father toiled and in the service of which I have sought to emulate the example he set for my guidance. Mississippi, not as a matter of choice, but of necessity, has resolved to enter on the trial of secondon. Those who have driven her to this alternative threaten to deprive her of the right to require that her government shall reat on the consent of the governed, to substitute foreign force for domestic support, to reover the country telegrains and letters they form a monument to the common glory due a state to the condition from which the co-of conductence were sent to the widow, of our common country; and where is the The remains were transferred to the southern man who would wish that that had been joined by the country, the present administration has complicated and precipitated the question. Even now, if the duty "to preserve names that constitute the mass!" the public property" was rationally regarded, the probable collision at Charleston would be avoided. Security for better than any which the Federal troops can give might be obtained in considera-tion of the little garrison of Fort Sumter. If the disavowal of any purpose to corree South Caro-

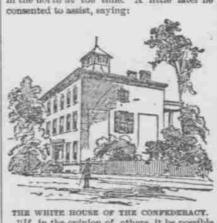
> When Lincoln comes in he will have but to continue in the path of his protecessor to inaugurate a civil war, and leave a sol-disant Democratic ad-ministration responsible for the fact. Gen. Cush-Grande, in the army of his father-in-law,
> Gen. Zachary Taylor. A few days later be
> bore a conspicuous part in the siege and
> storming of Monterey, and, as commissioner,
> aided in drawing up the terms of controls. duty, and I frust be so discharged that you will not be ashamed of our former connection or cease

May God bless you, is ever the prayer of your friend, JEFF'S DAVIS. In that fifteen months events had moved

rapidly towards the dread culmination. In ger and soldierly skill at the lattle of Buena the first Democratic convention of 1860, Mr. Davis received some votes, Benjamin Butler voting for him 57 times. In the September he was leading his regiment subsequent election the "two northern candiagainst Montorey; in February, 1847, he was dates," as Mr. Blaine styles them, received all vis is compelled to take notice of a contro-Buena Vista, and July of the same year the votes of the northern states save a mer-August, 1847, the governor of Mississippi apof the southern states. "In truth as well as
pointed him a United States senator to fill
in appearance," adds Mr. Blaine, "it was a
Gen. Thomas Jordan, or even the milder
Gen. Thomas Jordan, or even the milder
in the congress. A committee of investigation in the congress. ern candidates." "Disunion was already completed in the hearts of the people," says that President Davis made two serious—
Tourgee, "the sections simply fell apart be—
should one say fatall—mistakes: the one was cause there was no cohesion." These opinions of philosophic observers long after the struggle, have their value.

THE CONFEDERACY FORMED. Jefferson Davis Sees Washington for the

Last Time. South Carolina led off in secession; Missippi soon followed, and five more states. It is idle to recount the futile attempts at regard; ompromise. Scuator Davis was named one of the committee of thirteen in the senate, but asked to be excused on the ground that propositions for compromise at such a time ought to come from northern men, and the senate of the committee of the committee of the senate of the committee of the senate of the committee of the senate of the se antee of good faith—a position highly praised consented to assist, saving:



named Col. Jefferson Davis as secretary of wif, in the opinion of others, it be possible war. That of Pierce was a strong cabinet, for me to do anything for the public good. and secretary Davis was certainly among the strongest men in it. Men of all parties agree that his administration of the war departments by which I could avert the catastroment was marked by ability and energy, and phe of a struggle between the sections of the many old officers testify that of all secreturion, my past life, I hope, gives evidence taries in their time Col. Davis was (save for of the readiness with which I would make his quarrel with Gen. Scott) most popular the effort. If there be any sacrifice which I with the army. He reorganized almost the could offer on the altar of my country to entire service, drafted a new code of army heal all the evils, present or prospective, no regulations, introduced the light infantry man has the right to doubt my readiness to rifle system of tactics, tried the experiment do it."

of camels for transportation on the south- With only two or three exceptions the dewestern deserts, added four regiments to the regular army, and improved the entire system of sea coast defenses. He also had the On the 21st of January, 1861, the senators boundaries between Mexico and the United from Florida, Alabama and Mississippi with-States fixed accurately, and secured the com- drew. Mr. Blaine praises the manner of Senplete survey and almost the adoption of the ator Davis, adding: "No man gave up more southern route for a Pacific railroad. He than Mr. Davis in joining the revolt against sent Capt. George B. McClellan and two the Union. In his farewell address to the other officers to the Crimea to study the mili-senate there was a tone of moderation and tary tactics of the armies there (in 1854-75), dignity not unmixed with regretful and tenretained warm personal feelings for them | Before Senator Davis could reach home

wen through the civil war.

With the events of President Pierce's adchief of all her forces, with the rank of major ministration congress and the country may general. On the 4th of Pebruary, 1861, dele-be said to have entered in full course upon gates from several states convened in Montthe proceedings which led to the civil war. gomery, Ala., and soon adopted a constitu It is not to be expected that any American tion for the Confederate states. On the 9th could at this time take a dispossionate and the convention manimously elected Jefferson philosophical view of that part of history. Davis president. Alexander H. Stephens was All that remains then is to recite the princi-pal events and quoto briefly the matured once. On the 16th Mr. Davis arrived; on the 18th he was inaugurated.

THE CONFEDERATE CABINET.
He named for his cabinet: Robert Toombs, plunged at once into the heated debates of the | Charles G. Memminger, of South Carolina sintaining the rather extreme southern secretary of the treasury; Stephen R. Malview, and with an ability and courtesy which | love, of Florida, secretary of the navy; Judah dicited warm praise even from his foes. The P. Benjamin, attorney general, and John H. the divisions which soon arose, Mesura "In the north, Col. Davis is regarded- Toombs, Walker and Memminger retired somewhat unjustly, perhaps—as a type of the southern fire cater. Many persons who have Mr. Benjamin was popularly credited with never seen him fancy him quarrelsome, petu-lant, bot headed, turbulent. His appearance in the last to leave Richmond and to part with the senate does not justify these views. A prim, President Davis; he escaped arrest and imsmooth looking man, with a precise manner, stiff soldierly carriage, and cold expression; became a British subject, and soon entered on his head fuller, seemingly, of statistics and a career at the bar so brilliant and successful hard, dry principles than anything also; his | that it caused his American failures to be al-



as many accounts of what was each there as with resistance. Some of these addresses part of the provident in Richmond; on the 23d, President Davis bearts were knitted to but as never before.

we are entitled. As a necessity, not of choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and benceforth our energies must be directed to the conduct of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we have

Commissioners were sent to Washington and fruitless negotiations conducted. Be tween the inauguration and the 1st of April public opinion in both sections turned to the olation of war. In vain did President Liscoln proclaim that he "certainly had no desire and believed be had no authority to interfere with slavery," In vain did President Davis reiterate that he longed to avoid the effusion of blood. On the 13th of April, 1861, the war began with the attack on Fort "The uprising of the north"-that most

marvelous of all recent popular phenomena-followed at once. The uprising of the south was scarcely, if at all, less prompt and unanimous, save in the northern tier of states. Virginia secoded April 17; Tennesses and Arkansos followed May 6, and on May 20 North Carolina completed the list of eleven Confederate government was transferred to Richmond, and President Davis followed in a few days. His journey was a continued ovation; his specches were chiefly exhortations to unity specific and the south in peace. Of the enormous immigration of 1845-51, contact the enormous immigration of 1845-51, contact the shore of the south. This explains the paradox that such states as Kansan Alevada sent a larger per cent of the south, and President Davis followed in a few days. His journey was a continued ovation; his specific total population into the field than any more phis, was a soverest state of the south, and yet had many more phis, was a soverest state of the south, and yet had many more phis, was a soverest state of the south, and yet had many more phis, was a soverest state of the south, and yet had many more phis, was a soverest state of the south of the confederate and located in the south. This is son, a manily gentleman, by yellow fever at Memphis, was a soverest state of the south and located in the south. This son, a manily gentleman, by yellow fever at Memphis, was a soverest state of the south and located in the south. This son, a manily gentleman, by yellow fever at Memphis, was a soverest state of the south and located in the south. This can be also that of the accommons in the shore of the shore of the south and located in the south. This is son, a manily gentleman, by yellow fever at Memphis, was a soverest state of the south and located in the south. This can be also that of the accommon the shore of the shore of the shore of the south. This is son, a manily gentleman, by yellow fever at Memphis, was a soverest state of the south and the shore of th speeches were chiefly exhortations to unity his first message to congress, April 29, viz., "Ail we ask is to be let alone—that those who never held power over us shall not attempt our subjugation by arms."

This message to congress, April 29, four times as great. Without accepting so strong a statement it may yet be admitted that the Federals were three times as numer ous and eight times as rich as the Confedermay ability of a high order, and may yet rank among the noted authorsessed may yet rank among the noted authorsessed This we will, we must, resist to the direct ates. At Montgomery the congress had already

provided for "a vigorous prosecution of the war"-that is, for a loan of \$50,000,000 at 8 | The Confederacy Overthrown-Twenty-five per cent., in addition to a previous loan of \$15,000,000, and the creation of an army which "might, in the discretion of the presideut, be increased to 100,000 men!" Priva- showed great ability, and he assented, someteering was also organized. The people re-what reluctantly, to a conscription law, sponded with such alacrity that President which was among the first acts passed by the sponded with such alacrity that President Davis, on arriving at Richmond, had only to officially confirm their action. In a surpris-logly short time 60,000 men were organized was suspended in a district ten miles around. Peters and his party has been received. in Virginia, and fifteen vessels commissioned in Virginia, and fifteen vessels commissioned as privateers. The Federal government was under Gen. Winder, which continued during Somalis and attacked at midnight. No also moving with a celerity that now seems wonderful, but to the impatient people at the time seemed criminal slackness. A blockade they regained little or none of the ground feeeived by Henry M. Salary Architecture.

Paults of Administration Urged Against

President Davis. And here the biographer of Jefferson Daversy which went on in a quiet way during ridge and Bell received the almost solid vote | reached a furious climax, and is still waged | sumed the responsibility wherever it was not happy instance is thus set forth by Gen.

"Mr. Davis had been at West Point, and men whose party standing was a guar- his home and turned parish dector. Mr. Davis became in time a politician. Lieut, in the north at the time. A little later he Northrop grew so eccentric and full of mental crotchets as to be generally regarded in Charleston as of unsound intellect and unfit for the management of his own small affairs. He had not served long enough in the army to acquire familiarity with military administration; neither had his avocation in Charleston brought him in relation with men engaged in large commercial affairs. This man, with whom Davis had no personal association since they were cavalry lieutenants together on the Indian frontier, he did not hesitate to make his chief of subsistence, nor scruple to intrust with the organization and administration of a bureau upon which the very existence of he Confederate armies must depend, and for the labors of which it is apparent the sound est practical order of intellect was essential." It would be easy to find Confederates of high rank and approved judgment in military affairs who still look upon this appointment and two others as the main causes of the downfall of the Confederacy.

> WHO PORESAW A LONG WAR! As to the other charge so persistently urged, that Mr. Davis was "not able to comprehend the proportions of the struggle impending," the obvious answer is, Who was! A few, a very few, thoughtful men in the north, who drew their conclusions largely from history, predicted a long and bitter struggle; in the south it is exceedingly doubtful if there were fifty men who believed the contest would outlast a year. If there was one who, from the beginning, anticipated a four years' war, he succeeded admirably in concealing his views. That President Davis, his cabinet and all his advisers shared the current delusion that the war would be short and its theatre confined principally to the coast and the border between the two sections, is certain. Such belief was the parent of many errors. In the first place, it was estimated that the south had almost arms enough, and the first order sent to Europe was for but 10,000 Enfield rifles! Before the blockade could be made effective it was urged that the Confederate government should take the cotton and toneco, of which a large stock was still on hand, issue bonds to pay the owners, export the stuff to Europe, and make it the basis of a fund to draw upon. The owners generally were willing, and the effect would have been tremendous. At the same time a considerable amount of foreign exchange in the banks was offered to the government on favorable terms. Both propositions were rejected or ignored, and the golden opportunity soon

passed, never to return. It should be noted also that the legislation of the provisional congress, and of the first session of the reguongrem at Richmond, shows the same lack of perception as to the greatness of the On the Federal side of the line much of the froth and nonsense about "a short war" was swept away by the battle of Bull Run; the rest was done for at Shiloh. After the latter thoughtful men both north and south made up their minds that the issue was to be tensciously fought to a close. The north erred often in expecting great and decisive victories; the south quite as often in expecting foreign interference or a division in the north. True, Mr. Benjamin at Richmond continued to promise "pacification in ninety days" long after Mr. Seward at Washington had coased to do so, but he found few echoes.

AN APPALLING DIFFICULTY. and Beauregard, and thereafter, with rare exceptions, insisted upon a defensive policy.

During the long period of inaction which follows the embedded exceptions of the content of the co During the long period of inaction which followed he embraced every opportunity to declare his earnest desire for peace. He even excited criticism by suggesting concillatory menarors; for many months all his atterances were amplifications of that passage in his first regular message. "The moment that this presence of our subjugation is abandoned,

The world was now to witness another of

Chicago.

Hous—Light, \$3,000,3.75; mixed, \$3.000 write his lastory so as to fix his name in his famy, and in no long time his own people would discoun him as the cause of their wessage in his first regular message. "The moment that this presence of our subjugation is abandoned,

The world was now to witness another of

The world was now to witness another of his first regular message. "The moment that this pretense of our subjugation is abandoned. The world was now to witness another of

ignorance and confusion, men sought in it the was inaugurated, and delivered a carefully. His critics apologized, even when truth was indications of peace or war. But it was not prepared message. Disasters had already set on their side. His wife shared his captivity in the power of any man, however wise, at in, to continue with scarcely an intermission and excited the world's interest in his case. that time to give assurances. The most sig- for three months. Before President Davis His first wife, daughter of Gen. Taylor, had "We have entered upon a career of independence, and it must be inflexibly pursued.

Through many years of controversy with our late associates of the northern states we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquilhave valuely endeavored to secure tranquil- states," excluding all the doubtful and dislity, and obtain respect for the rights to which | puted strip, were at least 18,000,000 white the United States circuit court at Richmond people, among whom the per cent of adult Horace Greeley and Gerritt Smith join males was phenomenally, one might say un- with many southern men in signing his ball

> - SE TO SE MR. DAVIS' HOUSE, BEAUVOIR.

By the census of 1860 the south contained of affection and about 200,000 more women than men, the sympathy. A bemarvelous of all recent popular phenomena— north about 400,000 more men than wemen; quest by a southern so the north could send into the field 600,000 lady gave him a men and still have at home a percentage of lovely home at men left at home than older states ever have mained to him. Of these the younger, and courage, with brief arguments which were morely variations of the clause in wealth was far greater—by some estimates nie, is styled "The Child of the Confederacy,"

> "THE LOST CAUSE," Years In Peace.

Nevertheless hope and confidence were strong. President Davis' first state papers congress. It excited much opposition, of his ears, time seemed criminal slackness. A blockade of all Confederate ports was proclaimed April 19, and nearly 100 vessels were soon armed to suferce it. By the lat of July a Pederal army of over 200,000 men was or ganized.

A processed in April, 1833, he issued a rather exhiting address to the people, but the claims in it were just. The Confederacy was then at its maximum as a military power. The disasters of that summer from Gettysburg to Vicksburg need not be detailed. The year closed under the black shadow of coming doom.

The real greatness of Jefferson Davis shons conspicuously as disasters thickened. He have heretofore maintained an inoffensive attitude. The cause of the present clearly theirs. He regained the hearts of government to grant certain tribal clearly theirs. should one say fatall—mistakes: the one was him from serious blame in the matter upon them is bitterly resented. ommon to him and nearly all the leaders on of Commissary Northrop. He exerted common to him and nearly all the leaders on both sides, the other peculiarly his own. It was a manifestation of that sprit which is campaign of 1864, and it opened with annoyance by deigning to study the often praised as the quality of "always some slight successes. All the rest of the sticking to one's friends"—a very amiable quality indeed in a private man, but one struggle against the inevitable; every view shod over them and acknowledging no which in a commander-in-chief in time of tory was barren, every defeat irremediable. right but that of brute force, war may be a criminal folly. A most un- As the ship of state sank desper in the vortex, mutual recriminations naturally multiplied Thomas Jordan, chief of staff to Gen. Beau- The removal of Joe Johnston, the enterprise of Hood and the restoration of Johnston, the | workers met in a suburb of London yes-"shelving" of Beauregard and the break with | terday, and adopted resolutions embody

> ous opposition. FLIGHT AND CAPTURE. gress in the winter of 1864-5 were but the frenzies of dissolution and despair. Military labor disturbances that have yet oc-



fugitive to the forests of Georgia, with his wife and a few devoted adher uts. On the

the sword will drop from our grasp and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and friendship."

The sword will drop from our grasp and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity often delight the smotional and puzzle the Siyo.

WHEAT—No. 2 red winter, Sec. January, solds.

bond. He had been formally indicted for treason; but, in December, 1868, by the same court, a nollo prosequi was entered, and the case of "The United States vs. Jefferson Davis" was ended forever and to the satisfac

tion of almost every American. RETINEMENT AND A QUIET LIFE. After a brief tour in Europe he located at Memphis as president of a life insuran

pany, but soon re-tired to private life, to emerge only at long intervals, each time to receive re-

may yet rank among the noted authoreses of J. H. BEADLE.

5

LATEST FROM ZANZIBAR.

Emin Bey Still in a Dangerous Condition. Other Foreign News. ZANZIBAR, Dec. 9.—Emin Bey is still in a dangerous condition. Symptoms of

devote the remainder of his life. Egypt Threatened With an Incursion LONDON, Dec. 9.—Egypt is threatened with incursion by 30,000 Bedonins who

in regard to land. Though differing prevalent among the nations which call mselves civilized, the customs of the Bedouins in regard to land occupancy are well defined, and any infringemen

Gus Workers' Demands. LONDON, Dec. 9.-Two thousand gas suming full responsibility, and Governor dently asserted that the coal handlers Brown was so far reconciled as to cease seri-ous opposition. will strike in sympathy with the gas workers if the latter go out. If a general strike of gas employes takes place it The wild projects in the Confederate con- will cause more trouble to the general

> The Czar III. Berlin, Dec. 9.-The celebrated physummoned to St. Petersburg to attend the czar, who is suffering with in-Dr. Bergmann, the noted larvngotog-

st, who was one of the attendants upon

the late Emperor Frederick, is quite ill with inflammation of the lungs. Monsey Bey Exiled to Syria. Constantinople, Dec. 9.—Moussa Bey, the Kurdish chief, who was acquitted on charges of outraging the Christian population of Armenia, has been exiled with his family to Syria. The force of gendarmes in Armenia will be increased with the purpose of holding the Kurds

The St. Petersburg Epidemic Spreading. LONDON, Dec. 9.—Many cases of influenza have appeared in Berlin and Vienna, and it is feared that the St. Petersburg epidemic has spread to those cities

PRICES CURRENT.

Review of the Money, Stocks and Cattle Quotations for Dec. 7. Wall Street, New York—Money loaned easy at 4 per cent, the lowest rate, Cur-rency sixes, 115 bid; fours coupons, 127 bid; four-and-a-halfs do, 10454 bid.

The stock market opened active, but this soon died out and before the close of the hour the market was extremely dull. At the opening prices were generally 14 to 34 per cent, higher. During the first half hour rices further advanced and at 10:30 the im provement ranged from 14 to 114 per cent, the latter in Manitoba. Chicago and East-ern Illimois preferred, Michigan Central, Tennesses Coal and Lackawanna were the (From a recent portrait.)

them this fact was ever prominent: A man lost by Grant could be replaced if desired by three; a man lost by Lee was a final lost.

Qu the 2d of April, 1865, seated in his pew. In the closing hour to noon the market was the results of the market was the results of the rail. in St. Paul's church, Richmond, President
Davis received the dispatch from Gen. Lee
announcing his complete discountiure. At 8
p. m. the president, cabinet and other officials left for Dauville, at which point President Davis issued his last proclamation, his dent Davis issued his last proclamation, his ercessed \$188,750 in the reserves. The sales last state paper. Ten days later he was at fer the morning amounted to 170,900 shares.

WHEAT-7462830. 10th of May he was captured near Irwinsville, Ga., by a body of cavalry under Lieut.
Col. Pritchard. "Mr. Davis," says one of his
captors, "had on when arrested an ordinary
suit, with a very long ragian overcoat and a
shawl on his shoulders." In the dim light of
morning he was at first taken for a woman,
hence the story so widely published. He was
conveyed at once to Fortress Mouroe, which
have been an ordinary or the 10th of May to represent the story of the 10th of May to represent the story of the 10th of May to represent the story of the 10th of May to represent the story of the 10th of May to represent the story of the 10th of May to represent the story of the 10th of May to represent the story of the 10th of May to represent the story of the 10th of May to represent the story of The victory of Bull Run produced great exultation in the south, but appears to have had a decidedly sobering effect upon President Davis and cabinst. It may now be confidered proved that he was in for aggressive action immediately after that hattle, but yielded to the adverse opinions of Johnston and Beauregard, and thereafter, with rare LAMPS-\$3.50@16.00

Cons-Mixel, 40%c. Oats-No. I mixed, 25c; January, 25%c.

NOT QUEEN VICTORIA'S, BUT ONE WHERE

NEW AND STYLISH

Are had to suit the Queen's taste. But a Queen's pocket-book is not necessary to buy them.

PALACE

-QUOTES PRICES THAT-

Can't Be Considered High.

ALL TO BE THE

IN FACT THEY ARE ACKNOWLEDGED BY

Cloaks and Jackets to Suit Every Taste.

THE PALACE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAS A BIG LINE OF-

for which it has no room, and they must go.

HATS AT YOUR OWN PRICE

RODESDALE

THE RODESDALE ADDITION IS NOW ON THE MARKET. LOTS WILL BE SOLD ONLY TO GOOD PEOPLE. NONE ELSE NEED APPLY.

Iwenty-Six Lots, 50x250 Feet,

Will be sold on following terms: Twenty-Five Dollars cash, balance in install ments of \$1.50 on Saturday of each week, to be paid to Dr. W. G. White, Secreary of the Richmond B. & L. Corporation, who will receipt for the money. No interest will be charged on the purchase money until after the expiration of 14 months from date of sale, thereafter 6 per cent. will be charged on the purchase money remaining unpaid. By this method parties can buy and pay for a good lot at a small price, on easy terms, without interest and free of city tax.

Any young man in Richmond can buy one or more of these lots and pay for it without feeling the burden. In the very near future this property will be worth much more than it is now selling at. The city is rapidly extending in that direction, and will ultimately absorb Rodesdale. For further information call on W. G. WHITE, E. W. WIGGINS OF STEPHEN D. PARRISH, Richmond, Ky-

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He is receiving more daily, and intends to sell all of them.

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